

Iron County Register

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County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Knob Streets, Ironton, D. A. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. except the Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 1st and 3d Sabbaths P. M., which are given to Graniteville. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M.
ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Knob Streets, Ironton, CHAS. G. DAVIS, Pastor. Services second and fourth Sundays each month, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. First Sunday, services at De Soto; Third Sunday, services at Crystal City.
M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill, between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. L. PULLIAM, Pastor. Services at the 1st, 2d and 3d Sabbaths in each month in the morning; also, in the evening on the 1st and 2d Sabbaths. Preaching at Pilot Knob on the Second Sabbath in the evening. Preaching at Bismarck on the 4th Sabbath in each month, morning and evening; also, Saturday evening preceding. Prayer meetings at usual times.
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BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, near Knob street.
LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob. Rev. ROBERT S. MASON, Pastor.
A. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd and Washington streets, Ironton. A. ANATHY, pastor.

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IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7:30 P. M. and Madison streets. J. W. GAULTIA, N. G. FRANZ DINGER, Secretary.
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
THOS. BEARD, C. P. FRANZ DINGER, Secretary.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M. C. R. PECK, Secretary.
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Tuesday at 7 P. M. B. SHEPHERD, M. E. H. P. FRANZ DINGER, Secretary.
VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate Wednesday evening. M. H. HINGO, D. J. A. MARKHAM, Reporter.
EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union Church.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 156, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at their hall, CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.
PILOT KNOB MISERS' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, Wm. SEARLE, President.
THRO. TONNELLE, Secretary.
IRON LODGE, NO. 100, KNIGHTS OF HERMAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. Wm. STEPHENS, President.
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IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.
BELEVEUE.
MOSEAL LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night or preceding full moon. A. J. HARRALL, W. M.

PHIBER LODGE, in Masonic Hall, meets every Saturday in Masonic Hall.
FARMERS ALLIANCE MEETINGS.
Annapolis Alliance, No. 154, meets Saturday, April 28th, 1888, and, after that, every second Saturday at 7:30 P. M.
J. M. BROWN, Sec'y., Annapolis, Mo.
Arcadia Valley Alliance, No. 104, meets on Saturday evenings before the 1st and 3d Sundays of every month, at 7:30 P. M.
JOHN LOTZ, Sec'y., Ironton, Mo.

EAGLE ALLIANCE, No. 132, meets on the 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month. All neighbors are invited.
FRANCIS ARMAN meets at Hogan on the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M.
B. S. GREGORY, Sec'y.

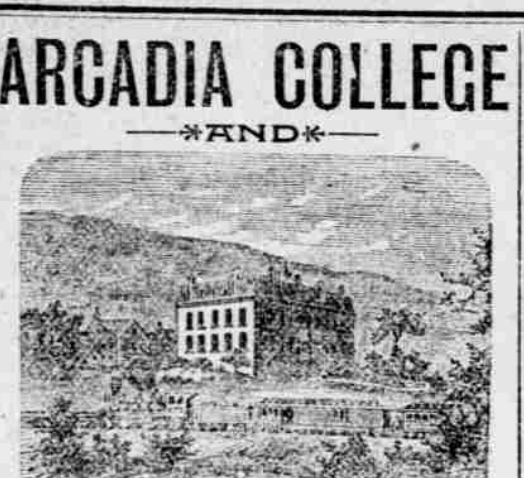
MARBLE CREEK ALLIANCE, No. 102, meets every Monday and Saturday evenings before the second Sunday at Logtown, and Saturday evening before the fourth Sunday at the Red Schoolhouse on Marble Creek.
W. T. SUTTON, Sec'y., Ironton, Mo.
ELM GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 118, meets every other Saturday evening, at the Elm Grove schoolhouse, Beleveue, at 7 o'clock P. M.
W. T. SUTTON, Sec'y., President.
W. J. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CEDAR GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 120, meets at the Cedar Grove schoolhouse in Beleveue, the second and fourth Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
Wm. RUDOCK, President.
J. G. HARTMAN, Secretary.

GRANITEVILLE ALLIANCE, No. 263, meets at the Town Hall of Graniteville on the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month at 7:30 P. M.
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Persons owning young horses that they desire to have gelded will please communicate with the undersigned, who is an expert, having had many years' experience in this line. Refers to J. M. Logan, and Jno. W. Harrell, Beleveue; and J. M. Adams, Bellegrade. JOHN NEWMAN, Ironton, Mo.

California Items.

SELMA, Cal., July 17th, 1888.—Well, Mr. Editor, I have been thinking of writing you a few lines for the REGISTER for some time. I left old Iron county some four months ago and came out to the golden West. I like this country very much; some very fine country and good climate, just to say nothing about what fine fruits we have here and how early they come on the market. We have had plenty of ripe peaches, apricots and all kinds of berries since the 1st of June, and plenty of figs and grapes for two weeks; and we have more fish and fatter fish than I have ever seen anywhere.

Times are looking up here just now. There is a good deal of building going on here. Our little town has had the misfortune to burn down twice this summer—I say misfortune, but I don't know but what this little burn out was a benefit, rather than a drawback, for where these little wooden buildings burned out there will be fine bricks put up. Our two fires amounted to about \$50,000. We are preparing to put up seven fine brick rows that will cost considerable money, but these Californians are just what's got 'er, and don't you forget it. The brick making business is one of the greatest industries we have here just at present. Our town people are going to use more brick and less lumber. They have come to the conclusion that brick buildings are better and cheaper than wooden ones. The Selma Brick Co. are running several brick yards at present, and yesterday they let an additional contract for the making of two million bricks to J. W. Bell, formerly of east Tennessee, and W. C. Stout, of Beleveue valley, Iron county, Mo., but both are now residents of our little but most thriving town of Selma, Fresno county, Cal. Think the boys will make a good thing of it.

Well, a word to the boys of Farmers Alliance No. 120, Cedar Grove. Just wish you boys would come over and look at our country once. I don't want anybody to take my word for it, but come and be convinced that this is the garden spot that you all have read of. We are looking for our old friends from Beleveue now. Mr. J. G. Imboden's family. Wish more of the Beleveue folk would come along with them.

We are having delightful weather now; a little warm in the daytime, but as a general thing it is very pleasant at night. The hottest day we have had was 108 in the shade.

Well, boys, I guess I have written enough for this time. If this don't find a place in the waste basket I will give you some more after a while.

J. R. STEPHENS.

St. Louis Correspondence.

Ed. Register.—This is the age of practical and varied benevolence. Never in the history of the world was there so much attention given to aiding one another as now. The vast cities built, temples erected and adorned, triumphal carriages reared high up in the air, monuments of pyramidal proportions left standing after the ebbing march of the centuries—all these, and more, are proof that the thought of the past was not to save men, but to use them. The centuries of the past mingled the blood and muscles of men, women and children with the vast works undertaken, and carried on over the falling forms of countless thousands of dying men and women. Then a man was only what could be gotten out of him in labor like a beast of burden. No matter then if the great works were advanced over the prostrate form of the fallen, if it only went on: that was the end and aim. This age proposes to save men. Not only are the lives of men and children cared for, but the unfortunate of all classes are looked after. Is a man or child blind, they are placed in an asylum. Does age and poverty settle down upon a mortal, he is found in his rags and destitution and placed in a home for the poor; fed and clothed while he lives and his body is placed in a Christian grave and rests undisturbed after death.

Our nation has built but two expensive monuments: Bunker Hill and Washington monuments, but how many hundreds of millions have been and are being spent to care for and enlighten, educate and Christianize the masses. Old Egypt and Greece spent money and muscle to build up rocks and to carve temple stones—this age multiplies the printing presses and the schoolhouse. The past ages wrote on stone, which crumbles; the present age writes on mind and soul, which lives forever. The former will crumble and pass away, the latter will be young when the sun and stars are no more.

In olden times of fortune and kings thought to perpetuate their names by material monuments or in brass. Now men think of the adornment of the human intellect and soul as the most enduring and valuable tower of strength. The roots of all these ends are found in the springs of thought started in the mind of childhood and the ingenious accomplishment of the same as given in my last.

The church of to-day builds no such temples as were reared to the sun and the worship of golden images, but she does build in purified heart and lives, elevated and reformed people, in ennobled and Christianized nations. Christianity builds a monument of imperishable glory in every Christian home and over every family altar that will last when the pyramids and tower of Babel are forgotten.

The present age builds slowly, but she builds surely. She builds on the rock jutting from beneath the throne of God. We say, therefore, to all shoulders of this character, be industrious, never think of discouragement, build for God and eternity. Your work may, in your eye, be small as the coral's work, but like the coral, the centuries will see continents of vast results resulting upon it. He who builds in God cannot build in vain; however, he may toil in mountain vale, or ragged peaks. Many a Christian in this valley and among these rugged hills may fear that their labor is in vain. Not so! These sown-to-day in obscurity shall in the future wake like Lebanon, and the sounds of industry gathered by the millions of Christian men shall be as the mountains round about Jerusalem.

St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1888.

A FARMER'S PLAIN TALK.

Cor. to Chicago Times.
SPRINGFIELD, Sarpy Co., Neb., July 22.—To the Editor: I have been reading in The Times the debate among farmers on the tariff question, and, as I am a farmer, was a soldier, also, was one of seven hundred who voted the republican ticket in this country in 1886, I would like to make a few remarks on the subject.

Now, in my opinion, both sides are too fond of citing certain instances and from these drawing conclusions that I think have little or nothing to do in the case. For instance, if I have a large corn-crib full of corn and a good many fat hogs, and I want to sell them, I am under great obligations to the rats for my good crib of corn, even admitting that they are home consumers. I grant that the rats have got fat at my expense, but that the rats have been any great benefit to me I deny. That Mr. Manufacturer has got fat by charging me 50 cents for a 25-cent jack-knife I grant; but that my pocket-book has got fat by my transaction with him, I also grant that Mr. Manufacturer, by making such trades, has more money to pay his hired hands higher wages, but it does not follow that he does pay them higher wages. But tell me what does follow—that I have learned to pay my hired hands, whether I get them for less or not.

It seems to me that the correspondents have good memories when it suits them, and very bad ones when it does not suit them. Thus, A. tells us that when the republican or democratic party, as the case may be, was in power in such and such a year we had no times, but he invariably forgets the two years before and the four years after that were bad times. This nonsense we are fond of calling "history" or of quoting as "statistics." In fact a person, and especially a politician, can play any tune he chooses out of that good, useful old fiddle "statistics," especially if he has farmers to listen to him that believe they are making money by giving 50 cents for it for 10 cents.

Now, to prove what I say about the knife being true, I will cite you a few instances that came under my own observation. In the year of the centennial, 1876, I went to England, and there I found I could buy American-manufactured goods for one-half less than I could buy them at home. For instance, a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine sold in Liverpool for \$30; here the same thing sold at \$5. In fact two of my nearest neighbors about that time raised corn, hauled it sixteen miles to the city of Omaha—the best market for it in the world—and sold it for 10 cents a bushel to pay for a similar sewing machine at \$90. Woods' combined reaper and mower in England was sold at \$100; here the same implement is sold at \$20. I bought a silver watch-chain for \$2.50. A neighbor of mine bought one at Chicago (one could hardly tell them apart) and paid \$2.50 for his. A neighbor of mine bought a suit in England of black broadcloth made to order for \$20. Such a suit would have cost me at Omaha \$80. A jack-knife that I paid 10 cents for in Liverpool would have cost me 60 cents here.

But the worst of the whole thing was that while I was at that time paying from \$12 to \$15 per month to my hired hands in Nebraska and on a farm in Northumberland, in the north of England, were paying for similar hired hands from \$17 to \$20 per month. I was giving them 25 cents a week, and laborers in the same ship from Philadelphia to Liverpool that I went in gave abroad to seek employment. In fact, everyone might remember about 1876, that I went to New York to Glasgow in that year. They could not get from \$1 to \$1.25 in New York, or even Chicago, while they got \$2 in Glasgow and passage paid.

Will some one give me reasonable evidence what it is to me to pay \$2 extra per 1,000 on lumber? Some evidence would be thankfully received. Mere assumptions or assertions are not wanted; I get more of them than I can use. Will some one give me reasonable evidence why I, living on one side of a fence, raising corn, beef, and pork, should pay a bounty out of the proceeds of these articles to a man on the other side of the fence that raises sheep or sugar-cane? Suppose he does buy a large per cent of my produce; do I not buy a larger per cent of his? Therefore, if he is a great benefit to me I must be a greater benefit to him; and if I pay him for the benefits I receive from him why should he not pay me in proportion for the benefits he receives from me? Is not sauce for the goose sauce for the gander?

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Blaine Again.
Blaine is to be welcomed home from his protracted visit to Europe and his coaching trip with Carnegie by a spectacular naval display in New York harbor. When Grant returned in 1879 from his trip around the world the politician was a great hero and a great man; but the welcome was a cordial and general. It was so hearty and unreserved by party differences that the worship of golden images, but she does build in purified heart and lives, elevated and reformed people, in ennobled and Christianized nations. Christianity builds a monument of imperishable glory in every Christian home and over every family altar that will last when the pyramids and tower of Babel are forgotten.

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JOB WORK

The REGISTER's facilities for doing job work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri and we return at the best of work, such as POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, STATEMENTS, Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers, BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., AT LOW PRICES.

partisans, for Blaine, unlike Grant, never established a claim upon the regard of the whole country by any signal patriotic service. He will be hailed by party men as a party man, defeated at Chicago, but reserved for the leading work of the campaign. It is already forecast that Harrison, who is not gifted as a popular speaker, will not take the stump, and that reliance for the rousing of enthusiasm in behalf of the ticket will be placed upon the magnetic statesman. He will pose, of course, as the champion of protection. To one so adroit as he the fact that a Chicago convention acted in direct opposition to one feature of his Paris interview will cause him no embarrassment. "So long as there is whiskey to tax I would tax it," said Mr. Blaine, "and when the national government should have no use for the money I would divide the tax among the members of the federal union with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate. The tax on whisky by the federal government, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of the price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform of placing it beyond the reach of so many."

That was the Blaine message to the people of the United States following the message of Cleveland to congress. It was more particularly addressed to his fellow-partisans, men who, like himself, are advocates of high-protective tariff. What did the convention declare? "If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is required for the wants of the government we favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system." The internal taxes cover whisky, and according to Blaine, have been a prime factor in the promotion of temperance. He would keep, they, in a certain contingency, would abolish them.

A discrepancy of this kind will give no uneasiness to a nimble orator like Blaine. Fresh from association with that millionaire oppressor of labor, the coaching Carnegie, Mr. Blaine will be so fully impressed with the need of protecting American labor and the Carnegie by means of tariff taxation that he can easily dispose of his troublesome view on the question of taxing whisky.

Shall We Have Tax Reduction?

The Mills tariff revision and revenue reduction bill passed the House finally on Saturday by 162 yeas to 149 nays. It was substantially a party vote, with Swenden alone in Democratic opposition from Pennsylvania and Randall sick and absent, and Mr. Fitch and Nelson alone in Republican support of the measure.

These isolated cases of opposition to the declared policy of their respective parties, do not obscure the opposition attitudes of the two leading political organizations of the country on the confessedly paramount issue of tax reduction and tariff revision to be decided by the people at the November next. The supporters of Cleveland are now fairly and aggressively before the country as the supporters of the Mills bill; the supporters of Harrison are as fairly before the country as opposing the Mills bill and as uncompromisingly protesting for it in fulfillment of their solemn pledges to the country in favor of tariff revision and revenue reduction. It is possible that the Senate will frame and submit a substitute for the House bill, but the latest advice are not favorable to such action. All the Republican leaders confess that our taxes are too high; that the tariff needs revision in the interest of our industries, and that surplus revenue should not be extorted from the people by needless taxes; but they are divided on the tariff from free traders to moderate protectionists and monopoly protectionists, and they fear to expose their antagonisms by presenting a revenue bill as a party platform.

The one unpardonable attitude of the Republicans in the House was their failure to present a tariff bill of their own; but the true reason was in the fact that, after many efforts, they could not harmonize their measures and were thus compelled to take an aimless opposition. Will the Republicans of the Senate offer the country a measure of relief from admittedly extortionate taxation as a substitute for the House bill? If so, both parties will be before the country with their tax policy clearly defined; if not, the Republicans will invite defeat by confessed cowardice.

Let it not be forgotten that the House revenue bill puts the Cleveland forces in the attitude of open maudlin before the country. They have already defined a policy to meet an anticipated admitted national want—a want expressed by the platforms of all parties since 1884—and the people will honor courage even in error rather than cowardice. The responsibility of correcting what is wrong or declaring what is right. It is a vast advantage in an appeal to an intelligent sovereignty like the American people, to declare a policy and formulate it in a legislative bill as the Democrats have done; and that measure will be specially commended to the people by the failure of the Republicans to offer a substitute for it.

If the House bill is wrong, let its errors be stated by distinct amendment, and let both the bill and the proposed amendments go to the country for final judgment. If this shall not be done; if the Republicans shall skulk from their own party pledges as well as from the platforms of all parties since 1884—and the people will be next to a hopeless task to enter a national contest simply as obstructionists and cowardly or too timorous to propose any measure of relief from nearly one hundred millions of annual taxes literally robbed from the industries of the country.

The revenue and tax question is of vastly more importance to the country than the success or defeat of any party. It will matter little or nothing which party shall rule, if business shall be prosperous and industry relieved of needless oppression, and there are scores of thousands in both parties who will so consider the issue in this campaign. Let the Republicans of the Senate reject the cowardice of the Republican of the House and give the country a distinct and positive Republican tariff policy. They are solemnly pledged to do it; the people expect them to do it, and if they fail to do it, they will invite defeat by mingled parody to plighted faith and cowardice as bungling obstructionists. —Philadelphia Times.